

The famous 306 are just now nursing sore thumbs.

Arthur won't resign. He sees no way to get back again. There is the sticking point.

Mr. Hayes is still President—this time of a new academy at Green Spring, Ohio. It takes an Ohio man to meet with luck.

Even if Mr. Conkling wanted to go back to the Senate what could he do with Tom Nichol in Albany working against him?

A thousand guns in New York did not begin to measure the enthusiasm of the people over the confirmation of Robertson.

Those who expect the retirement of Mr. Conkling to private life will disrupt the Republican party will learn that one animal cannot break up a whole show.

Windom and James are just now the biggest men in this administration outside the White House. They are running their departments with remarkable ability.

It seems that General Grant can't forget his defeat at Chicago. He once preached, "Let us have peace," but it now appears he wanted peace with a nomination in it.

Talk about the conscience of lawyers! One of them, in a suit in which the Western Union telegraph company was concerned, tried to get a witness to swear that the Presidential election was held in 1879.

At the time of the inauguration a New York politician made the remark that, "There can be no lasting peace between General Garfield and Mr. Conkling. When Conkling has got all there is to be had in the country, he'll send to the White House some morning and ask the President to come over and black his boots." This is not an altogether extravagant way to put it, and because Mr. Conkling saw no hope of getting his boots blacked, he resigned.

The New York Tribune pretends to speak by authority, and emphatically denies that Blaine had anything to do with the nomination of Robertson. In an editorial of last Wednesday, it says: "One of the most cowardly features of the contest over Robertson is the persistency with which Mr. Conkling's friends have sought to charge Secretary Blaine with the responsibility for the appointment. The President has said to more than twenty Senators that Mr. Blaine had nothing to do with the matter, and did not even know of it until it was accomplished."

Conkling and Platt: "Judge Robertson is a man who can not be said to have any special fitness for the place."

The New York Senate, resolved unanimously: "While this body will lose the services of one of its ablest and most upright members, the country at large will be the gainer by his promotion to another sphere of duty."

"The thanks of this body are due and hereby tendered to the President for the nomination of Senator Robertson, and that we cordially join in a request to the Senate of the United States to confirm promptly and heartily the action of the executive."

Mr. J. M. Bancroft, a civil engineer of New York city, noticing the item published in the Gazette on the 9th of May, in regard to the first veneered brick house being built at Watertown in this State twenty years ago, writes us to say that such buildings were erected in Fall River, Massachusetts, between 25 and 30 years ago, and to-day they are in first class condition. Mr. Bancroft says that some 8 years ago one of the manufacturers there made a careful estimate and found that they would build veneered brick buildings for the cost of frame with the first and second painting, and hence many buildings of that character are being built. They are more durable, and cheaper.

During the past winter there has been built by the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railway company, a magnificent iron steamer which is called the "City of Milwaukee." It will be put on the route between Milwaukee and Grand Haven. The vessel is 240 feet in length, with 33 feet beam. The iron hull is built in three water tight compartments, making her absolutely safe from accidents by striking obstructions. The "City of Milwaukee" is pronounced the handsomest and most palatial passenger steamer ever put on the lakes, she having cost upward of a quarter of a million dollars.

The "City of Milwaukee" will make her first trip June 1st, leaving Milwaukee at 3 o'clock p. m. for Grand Haven, connecting there with the Atlantic express for Detroit, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Returning, the vessel will leave Grand Haven at 6:30 o'clock a. m., reaching Milwaukee at noon. Daily trips will then continue as above. The managers of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railway are sparing no pains to make this the safest, quickest and most pleasant route east for people throughout Wisconsin and the Northwest, and those intending to visit New England this summer should not forget this route.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

Special to the Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20th.—Thomas A. Scott has suffered a relapse and doubts are expressed of his recovery.

ABOUT OUR POSTAL SERVICE.

One of the important questions connected with the running of this government is whether the post-office department will ever become self-supporting. The recent unsavory developments in star service have revived the discussion of this question, and the people are beginning to think that with a postal service properly managed, the department can be made to pay its own way. The fact that it cost under General Brady's management seven hundred dollars to carry one letter on one of the New Mexico routes is no ground for the belief that letters can not be carried on the star routes any cheaper. For a long time there has been an annual deficiency in the postal department. It becomes as common as the deficiency of the State prison at Waupun. From three to five millions annually was the amount which the post-office department was behind, and without any particular amount of thought on the part of Congress, the deficiency was made good. If the receipts of the department increased rapidly with the growth of population and the expansion of business, the expenses managed, in some way, to keep far ahead of the receipts. Why this was so no one seemed to care, and from year to year things went on just this way.

Since Postmaster General James took the charge of the department a new order of things has been established. Frauds have been found out, and the swindlers punished. The postal service will be put on a paying basis if, possibly, by the adoption of honesty and economy. All that is required to bring about a sound condition of things in the department and to make the postal service pay its way, is to put its affairs on a business basis. There is no reason why the government should lose \$699,97 on each letter carried on some of the star routes in the Territories. There is no business principle or honest method in raising the contract price of carrying mail 500 per cent. on an "expedited" route. The conspiracy to rob the department has been shattered, and the enormous leaks have been stopped, and we may hope that during Postmaster General James' administration an important step will be taken in putting the postal service on a paying basis. The extra cost of carrying the mails in the new States and Territories by means of wagons and on horse-back will be overcome by the large net profits in the free cities of the Union. When this is done the people can then hope for cheaper postage rates on letters.

COMMON SENSE IN POLITICS.

It has been said for Mr. Conkling that he is disgusted with political life, and humiliated with the tricks, backbitings, and duplicity of politicians; that he is sick of the constant lying about him, and the misrepresentations which have been made in regard to his course; and that he is too proud a man to complain, and hence has borne with contemptuous silence the attacks that have been made against him.

Any man who has kept pace with our current politics, knows full well that there is a good deal of fraud in our politics. Any careful observer of passing events can see this. The very highest men in American politics contribute largely to this nonsense and fraud, and Mr. Conkling himself, disgusted as he is with the whole business, has contributed his share. Mr. Conkling is an honest man as the world understands the meaning of that term, and he would not stoop so low as to further, by his influence or voice, any of the petty schemes which frequently get before Congress. He is above all this. Naturally, he is too proud and too much of a gentleman to think of small and dirty schemes, but when it comes to marshalling a faction of the party against another faction, and putting his personal friends in office and kicking others out, there is not a more consummate leader in this country than Roscoe Conkling. He is a power that makes some men fall to the dust and others to rise to influence and place.

It is said he carries New York in his pocket. He hardly does this, but he exerts a commanding personal strength which few men in the United States possess. He has not been wise at all times in using the talents and ability that have made him great, and through his dictatorial spirit and attempts to act the role of a "boss," have come a good deal of nonsense, and very much that does no credit to our political system.

Politics is a queer thing at best. It is bad enough, but it is not so bad in all respects as some pretend. There is good in it and there is much that is not good. It is probably no worse in this country than it is in other countries, and our greatest men are not infallible. Needless rows are kicked up in a party by the men whom the average voter would think were too shrewd, too knowing, and too wise to make egregious blunders. Conkling and Blaine will quarrel like two boys, before the eyes of the whole nation, and the illustrious Sumner and the lamented Carpenter would dispute for days in the Senate on the question of President Grant appointing relatives to office. These things probably can't be helped. Our government is the mightiest piece of political machinery in the world, and it requires brains to run it, and despite the fact that there is a good deal of nonsense in politicians, it is run well. We have lower taxes and greater revenues

than any other country on the face of the earth, and compared with the enormous amount of money handled by officials very little stealing.

Those who have found the greatest fault with our politics and civil service, never could suggest a better one. They have tried, and as many times as they have tried, they have failed. They have failed so often that the strictest of them are beginning to so that while there are some things faulty in our politics, there are a great many things that are right and are to be admired.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Conversation Between Senator Conkling and His Senatorial Friends.

He Will Not Turn His Hand Over for a Re-Election to the Senate.

He Claims that His Long Public Life has Left Him a Poor Man.

But if the Republicans Wish Him to Return to the Senate He Will Not Object.

The President and Cabinet Fully Advised of the Events at Albany.

Blaine is Cheered by Reports of the Probable Defeat of Conkling.

The Senate will Complete its Work and Adjourn Tomorrow.

The Nominations Confirmed by the Senate Yesterday and To-day.

Mrs. Garfield is Rapidly Recovering from Her Severe Illness.

The Rockford City Marshal Goes to Joliet One Year for Murder.

Other Interesting News in Our Special Dispatches.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Special to the Gazette.
NEW YORK, May 20.—The revised testament was delivered last night to subscribers. One house took forty thousand copies. Outside of New York the heaviest orders were from Chicago. Copies were on sale at fifteen cents to sixteen dollars. A quarter of a million copies were distributed up to 9 a. m., to-day, and as many more are on the way from London. This will not half supply the demand.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Bayard moved that when the Senate adjourned to-day it adjourn sine die; laid on the table temporarily. The Senate went into executive session. M. B. Wharton, of Georgia, was nominated consul at Sonneberg. W. B. Wells, of Michigan, consul at Rotterdam. G. W. Scofield, confirmed Judge of the Court of Claims. Woodford and Tenny confirmed.

FRANCE.

Special to the Gazette.
PARIS, May 20.—General Beaud reports Wednesday's battle was a decided victory for the French.
The Anglo French Union bank failed this morning. Capital 122 million francs.

CONKLING SPEAKS.

He Will Not Turn His Hand Over for a Re-Election—What He Says about His Wealth.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Senator Conkling arranged to leave for New York city this evening. For two days he has talked very little about his plans and purposes, except to most confidential friends. His conversations Monday and Tuesday with friends who called leaked out and made him more guarded. He says nothing about the criticisms of himself by the press, and does not seem to notice it. Talking to-day to a friend who served years with him in the Senate he said he did not intend to turn his hand over to obtain a re-election; that he had submitted the issue to the Republican party of New York, and would abide by its judgment, without any attempt to influence; that if the New York Republicans choose to send another man there as Senator, a man who would labor, strive, endure, and suffer to keep New York in the list of Republican States, he would utter no word of protest. On the other hand, if the party decides to reelect him, he will resume his Senatorial office, and that is not begging for it. Conkling said that he is not worth over \$40,000 to-day. He has served his party and State so long that he is a poor man. He said that he could make at least \$100,000 a year in law practice, and if not re-elected he will devote himself to that. He said, further, that the men who are working for his re-election are

doing so without his advice or request. Conkling expressed no opinion as to the situation at Albany, and gave no further insight into his plans than that contained in what is here given. One fact can be mentioned as significant, and that is, no Senator makes any move to take Conkling's seat, which is one of the best in the Senate. The prevailing opinion among Republican Senators seems to be that Conkling will be re-elected. One of them said to-day that the "half-breeds" at Albany are doing their usual blowing now, but when it comes to voting they will be as small and weak as ever.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

They are Fully Informed of Events in Albany—Blaine is Cheering Over the Prospects of Conkling's Defeat.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Friends of the administration at Albany, keep the President and his cabinet fully informed of what is transpiring there, and the result is the run of information which reaches the White House is very cheering. Mr. Blaine is especially active in communicating with his friends in Albany, and he is cheered by the now flattering prospect of seeing his old enemy repulsed for a season, at least. The feeling of Blaine toward Conkling is positively hostile, but this feeling is not shared by the President or other cabinet officers. With one exception they would be glad to see Conkling defeated, but they do not do upon the now probable outcome with as much delight as does Secretary Blaine. The latter is for carrying the war into Africa, and if he has his way there will not be much left of Conkling, either at Albany or elsewhere.

Washington sporting men, who look at such matters with coolness unknown to politicians, will not take bets on Conkling's re-election. If the election of Conkling is improbable, that of Platt is impossible.

In connection with the drift of public sentiment a friend of the ex-Senator said to-day that there was nothing so discouraging as the attitude of the public press. Papers which sustained him in his fight against Judge Robertson in the Senate, turn against him now that he had badly left the Senate.

It was said to-day by a friend of the self-dejected Senators that they had relied upon prompt vindication, and cannot comprehend the failure of the people to understand the justice and honesty of their action.

CONFIRMED.

The Nominations Confirmed by the Senate Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The Senate, in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, Register of the Treasury.
G. B. Loring, of Massachusetts, Commissioner of Agriculture, to take effect June 30 next.
Abner Tibbets, Collector of customs at Paso del Norte, Texas.

Thomas A. Reeves, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Francis H. Pierrepont, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of West Virginia.

Richard Rowett, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Illinois.

Byron H. Langston, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Missouri.

Albert C. Wedge, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Minnesota.

Jeremiah M. Rusk, Charge d'Affaires of the United States for Paraguay and Uruguay.

Thomas A. Osborne, Minister of United States at Brazil, vice H. W. Hilliard, recalled.

Horace Taylor, Consul of the United States at Marseilles, France.

George Manty, Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia.

Thomas D. Duncan, Postmaster at Corinth, Mississippi.

Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, United States Minister to Turkey.

Stephen A. Kilburt, of Illinois, Minister to Peru.

Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, Minister to Chili.

John E. Clements, of Louisiana, United States Consul at Guatemala.

H. B. Taliaferro, of United States Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana.

Henry C. Ripley, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Michigan.

Madison Davis, Surveyor of Customs at Atlanta, Ga.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Senate expects to adjourn to-morrow, sine die, but it is doubtful if it will accomplish its intention. The President made one batch of nominations this afternoon, and the Senate waited for some time for him to complete his nominations, but he failed to send them in, and at 5:45 p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow. If any of the nominations to be made to-morrow should be objected to, the adjournment will be postponed until Saturday.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The President sent to the Senate the following New York nominations: Stewart L. Woodford, to be district attorney for the southern district; A. W. Teece, to be district attorney for the eastern district; Henry D. Knox, to be marshal of the southern district; C. D. McDougall, to be marshal of northern district; Charles A. Gould, to be collector of customs at Buffalo. The list originally sent in contained the names of L. F. Payne, to be marshal of the Southern district, and John Tyler, to be collector at Buffalo. Collectors of internal revenue: Richard Rowett, Fourth district of Illinois; Francis H. Pierrepont, Second district of West Virginia. United States consuls: Selah Merrill, of Massachusetts, at Jerusalem; J. M. Glover, of Indiana, at Havre; James C. Zook, of California, at Tien Tsin; Volney V. Smith, of Arkansas, at Saint Thomas; John G. Crawford, of New Hampshire, at Coaticook;

George F. Mosher, of New Hampshire, at Nice; E. H. Rogers, of Nebraska, at Vera Cruz; Jesse Moore, of Illinois, at Chas; H. A. Kaley, of Nebraska, at Chas; David Vickers, of New Jersey, at Malanzas; George C. Roosevelt, of Pennsylvania, at Bordeaux; George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, commissioner of agriculture, vice Le Duc resigned; Glenn W. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, judge of the court of claims; Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, register of the treasury, vice Schofield transferred; Lucius P. Thompson, surveyor of the port of Philadelphia; John F. Dravos, surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh.

THE ROCKFORD MARSHAL.

Gets One Year in the Penitentiary.

ROCKFORD, May 19.—The long and exciting murder and manslaughter trial against George W. Glyn has at last come to a close by the jury returning the following verdict, after about forty hours' deliberating:

We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of manslaughter, and fix his penalty at one year in the penitentiary.

This was a surprise to Glyn and his friends, for they had rather expected the jury would disagree. When the verdict was read Mrs. Glyn burst into tears and sobbed very loud, while Glyn was also, for the first time during the trial, forced to tears. The jury, just before returning into court agreed among themselves not to divulge the least circumstance connected with their long struggle and battling, but, in spite of this agreement, the following facts have been gained: On the first ballot they were equally divided as to his guilt or innocence, and then, after an all-night struggle, those for conviction gained one, making it 7 to 5. From that point they kept gaining, until they arrived at the verdict as given. The question of murder was not considered at all, and the longest term of imprisonment proposed by any of the jurors was for ten years, but that only appeared in one ballot. The defense entered a motion for a new trial.

"Fear on Oil."

L. P. Follett, Marion, O., states that he had used Thomas' Electric Oil for burns and has found nothing to equal it in soothing the pain and giving relief. Sold by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

MRS. GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Mrs. Garfield slept well last night for the first time since her illness. She has but little fever to-day, takes some nourishment and is in every way greatly improved. She is now believed by her friends to be wholly out of danger.

Dr. Boynton reports at 9 p. m.: Mrs. Garfield is sleeping quietly. She passed a comfortable day, and her temperature has not exceeded 101 during the past twenty-four hours. As yet she has not commenced to rally in strength, and has no appetite. Her mind being clear and feverless, she realizes her weakness and bad feelings more than at any time previous.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

SHERIDAN, May 19.—F. A. Chester, commercial traveler of Milwaukee, and correspondent of a Boston paper, in a daring attempt to board a fast moving freight near Wisconsin Junction this afternoon, was thrown under the cars and fearfully injured.

A GIRL'S SUICIDE.

WATKINS, May 19.—A Miss Converse, residing three miles south of this city, committed suicide yesterday by blowing the top of her head off with a shotgun. She was subject to melancholy.

ONLY SIX CENTS.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—The libel suit of Samuel Hirsch against the Rev. Dr. Moses, Rabbi of the Jewish Temple, and editor of a Jewish religious paper, was brought to a close to-day by a verdict for six cents damages for the plaintiff. The alleged libel was the circulation of some kind of a scandalous report among the editor's neighbors, not in his paper.

PROFESSOR
HORSFORD'S
BAKING
POWDER

Made from Professor Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Recommended by leading physicians. Makes lighter biscuits, cakes, etc., and is healthier than ordinary Baking Powder.

In cans. Sold at a reasonable price. The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book sent free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.
and 83 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
apr20/81

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk, in the city of Janesville, until 8 o'clock p. m., June 1st, 1881, for building a bridge across Rock River, in said city, according to plans and specifications prepared for the same.

Contractors will be required to file bond with bid, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned that they will, if contract is awarded them, enter into contract and give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the same.

Plans and specifications are now on file in the office of the City Clerk.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by said bond.
The Common Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed for the best interests of the city.

CHARLES E. CHURCH,
City Clerk.

my19/81
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS—AT THE VERY LOW rates at the GAZETTE OFFICE

ADAMS & WESTLAKE
OIL STOVE!

We have just received our first lot of this celebrated Oil Stove, much improved for 1881. The only wire gauze, Non Explosive Oil Stove. The only Oil Stove recommended by Insurance Companies. Perfectly odorless. Trials given and satisfaction guaranteed.

Philadelphia, Daisy and Buckeye Lawn Mowers.
Alaska Refrigerators. Cook's Filters.
HANCHETT & SHELDON,
McKey's Old Stand. 24 and 26 Main Street

WE HAVE A
Savings Bank for Young Men!

WHO LIKE TO DRESS WELL.

ANY ORDINARY SHAPED BOY OR MAN, NO LARGER THAN 38 AROUND THE CHEST, CAN BUY JUST AS STYLISH AND PERFECT FITTING READY MADE CLOTHES AT OUR STORE AS ANY TAILORS IN JANESVILLE CAN PRODUCE, AND SAVE FROM \$5 TO \$15 ON A SUIT.

Come In, Try On a Suit and See if You
Can Discover a Fault.

"NO LIKEE, NO TAKEE."—It is the best clothing made, can be found at no other store in the city, and it is a pleasure for us to show such goods. We have one particular BARGAIN IN A \$15.00 SUIT, that we want you all to see at

SMITH & SON'S,
ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

Be Sure You are Right, Then Go To
CROFT & WHITON'S,

West Milwaukee Street, - JANESVILLE, WIS
For everything you may need in the Drug Line. They also keep a full stock of Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, Artists' Materials, Chamoise Skins, Bath, Carriage and Fine Sponges. The largest assortment and finest Perfumes in the city. Don't forget when Spring Cleaning time comes that they keep Paints of all kinds, Varnish, Turpentine, Whiting, Glue, Whitewash and Calcining material and Brushes; also Paint, Varnish and Scrubbing Brushes. Drop in and ask for almost anything you want and you will find they keep it and at low prices.

F. S. LAWRENCE & Co.

Successors to Moseley Bros.,
No. 10 West Milwaukee St., - Janesville, Wis.

Having purchased the Stock, Fixtures and good will of Moseley & Bro., we most cordially invite our friends and the public generally to call and see us at the old stand, and examine our stock of Books, Stationery, Wall Papers, Curtains, Curtain fixtures, Mouldings, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music and fancy goods generally, and we will endeavor to please them in every particular.—Janesville, Wis., April 28th, 1881.

F. S. LAWRENCE,
HERBERT J. LAWRENCE.

WEBB & HALL,

Have in Stock a Good Assortment of

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

In Gold, Silver, Nickel, Celluloid, Steel and Rubber Bows.

Are confident that we can fit you every time. Would be pleased to try.

HEIM STREET

SOLD IN MAY OVER 100 GALLONS OF WAGGONER'S MIXED PAINTS. IF YOU WANT TO DO A LITTLE PAINTING, THEY ARE JUST THE THING, AS YOU CAN GET ANY COLOR YOU WANT, AND IN ANY QUANTITY. CALL AT HEIMSTREET'S DRUG STORE AND SEE SAMPLES.

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